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ports of the world. Section III A 2 gives statistics of the five Alpine tunnels, including the Lötschberg.

The value of this publication lies in the fact that it has been compiled from the geographer's point of view. It renders the statistics of interest to the geographer immediately available, and, therefore, within its limits does away with the necessity of consulting such compilations of original material as abstracts, yearbooks, etc., which contain a great deal of matter irrelevant to the geographer.

W. L. G. J.

Geographen-Kalender. In Verbindung mit vielen Fachgenossen herausgegeben von Dr. Hermann Haack. Neunter Jahrgang 1911. Justus Perthes, Gotha. vi and 824 pp. 6 M.

The present edition of this indispensable book of reference for geographers contains the directory of geographers (pp. 281-693), which alternates with the list of geographic institutions published every other year. The only departure from previous usage is the omission of the maps from the present edition. Lack of time to revise the maps, which were mainly excerpts from Stieler's Handatlas, in conformity with the results of new explorations, together with the additional expense, are, according to the editor, responsible for their omission. The Kalendar is prefaced by a biography (pp. 2-35) of the Argentine geographer, Francesco P. Moreno, Gold Medalist of our Society, by Bailey Willis, in English and German. The latter version, which evinces a quite exceptional mastery of the language, is also from his pen, and is an instance of the relative insignificance to the man of broad mind of so small an obstacle as the acquisition of a foreign language. The remainder of the book is devoted to the usual departments: astronomical tables, (pp. 39-67), record of current events, (pp. 71-109), explorations, (pp. 113-143), geographic literature of 1910, (pp. 147-253), necrology, (pp. 257-275), advertisements (pp. 699-784) and table of contents and index, (pp. 789-819).

W. L. G. J.

La Géographie Humaine. Essai de Classification. Positive principes et exemples. By Jean Brunhes. iv and 843 pp., illustrations and maps. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1910. Fr. 20.

Professor Brunhes's work makes no attempt to define human geography, but he makes it very clear that it consists of material facts, things visible and photographable. The spirit of geography indeed is to get one's eyes open and learn to see. As this is difficult, he gives abundant illustration in concrete examples of how one tries to see and what one looks for.

The work is in the main a collection of geographic monographs, worked out in the effort to show what a geographic study should consider. Though his publisher lists his work under History (!) Brunhes is careful to draw the line between geography and history. What men have recorded of the past may, he says, shed light on the present, but the geographer's main occupation is with the facts as he may see them to-day. He will hardly deal satisfactorily with them as a geographer unless he examines them himself in the open air where they occur.

The psychologic element that enters into geography is determining. The natural environment is pure geography, a pine forest for instance; but whether the visible human-geographic facts that result are wigwams and trails or furniture factories and railroads depends on the minds of the inhabitants. He seems to find such a work as Miss Semple's inclined to attribute overmuch, per-